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(54) Title: OPTICAL RECORDING MATERIALS

(57) Abstract: A light diffuser, hologram or other light modifying structure is manufactured by exposing to UV light, a layer, on said substrate, of a photopolymerisable system which includes a silicone monomer, prepolymer, macromonomer or co-monomer, either the silicon monomer or another monomer in the system being ethylenically-unsaturated and the system further including a photoinitiator so that the system is capable of undergoing free radical initiated polymerization, upon exposure to UV light to form a light diffusing sheet or hologram, for example. The method, when used to form an optical diffuser may include exposure of the system through an optical aperture mask or may simply comprise blanket exposure directly to UV radiation without the interposition of an optical mask.

DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION

OPTICAL RECORDING MATERIALS

THIS INVENTION relates to optical recording materials and to methods of forming optical devices such as diffusers and holograms from such materials. The present specification discloses, *inter alia*, various systems or mixtures of components which can be provided in the form of an extended layer and which are of such a character that when such an extended layer of such system or mixture is exposed to light or other appropriate radiation, at least some components of the system undergo polymerisation in the areas so exposed, whereby an end product is obtainable, (after any necessary processing steps), which comprises a solid, transparent, or at least light-transmitting sheet or layer characterised by refractive index variations and/or characterised by variations in layer thickness, i.e. by surface relief features. Such systems are useful, for example as holographic recording materials, or in the production of microlens arrays, or of light-diffusing or de-pixelating screens.

Typically, known systems for the purpose referred to comprise a monomer, or monomers capable of undergoing free-radical-initiated polymerisation, a photo-initiator capable of generating free radicals on exposure to radiation of the required wavelengths and a polymeric matrix or binder. Examples of such known systems or mixtures are disclosed in for example U.S. Patent Nos. 5470662, 4963471, 4942112, 3658526.

It is among the objects of the present invention to provide an improved photopolymerisable system or mixture.

According to one aspect of the invention there is provided a photopolymerisable system capable of polymerisation to form a solid, light-transmitting material having volume refractive index variations and/or surface relief features dependent on the exposure of the system to polymerising radiation, wherein the system includes a silicone acrylic compound or compounds.

According to another aspect of the invention there is provided a system capable of being modified by electromagnetic radiation to provide a transparent or substantially transparent material having volume refractive index variations, or surface contour features, determined by exposure of the system to such radiation, the system comprising:-

- (a) a silicone pre-polymer, or a monomer, co-monomer, macromonomer or prepolymer incorporating a silicone monomer or pre-polymer,
- (b) an ethylenically unsaturated monomer capable of undergoing free-radical initiated polymerisation, and
- (c) a photo-initiator capable of generating free radicals upon excitation by such radiation.

The system may additionally include a compatible polymer, e.g. polymers or copolymers with similar groups to the silicone prepolymer. Compatible polymers which may be used include PVA, polysiloxane polymers or acrylic type polymers such as PMMA.

It is another object of the invention to provide an improved light-modifying structure using a system or mixture in accordance with the above noted aspect as a starting material.

According to this aspect of the invention, there is provided a diffuser, hologram or other light-modifying structure formed by polymerisation of a system in accordance with the previously noted aspects of the invention.

It is also among the objects of the present invention to provide a light-diffusing material by exposure of a photopolymerisable system or mixture to polymerising radiation without requiring an optical mask or screen.

According to another aspect of the invention there is provided a method of making a light-diffusing material comprising providing a photopolymerisable system capable of polymerisation to form a solid, light-transmitting material having volume refractive index variations and/or surface relief features dependent on the exposure of the system to polymerising radiation, and which method comprises exposing a layer provided by said system to polymerising radiation through an optical aperture screen to polymerise the material and subsequently polymerising any of the material still unpolymerised

According to yet another aspect of the invention there is provided a method of making a light-diffusing material comprising providing a photopolymerisable system capable of polymerisation to form a solid, light-transmitting material having volume refractive index variations and/or surface relief features dependent on the exposure of the system to polymerising radiation, and which method comprises exposing a layer provided by said system to polymerising radiation

without any intervening mask and without other means of producing small scale variation of light intensity with position in the layer.

Preferably said system includes a silicone acrylate or similar compound or compounds.

The polymerising radiation is preferably parallel (collimated) or substantially parallel radiation.

According to still another aspect of the invention, there is provided a diffuser formed by the above method.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the system comprises:-

- (a) a silicone pre-polymer, or a monomer, co-monomer, macromonomer or prepolymer incorporating a silicone monomer or pre-polymer,
- (b) an ethylenically unsaturated monomer or prepolymer capable of undergoing free-radical-initiated polymerisation, and
- (c) a photo-initiator capable of generating free radicals upon excitation by such radiation.

Examples of component (b) which may be used include :-

ACRYLATE/METHACRYLATE GROUPS

PPTTA (polyetherpolyol tetraacrylate) RI = 1.4772

ACMO (Acryloyl Morpholine) RI = 1.53

Sartomer 355, SR-355, DTMPPTA, (Di-Trimethylolpropane tetraacrylate)
RI = 1.4758

Sartomer 399, SR-399, DiPEPA, (Dipentaerythritol pentaacrylate) RI = 1.4885

Ebecryl 2047 (Trifunctional acrylate) RI - 1.4757

Genomer 4302 (Aliphatic Polyester Triurethane Triacrylate, hazardous component being urethane acrylate 100%) RI - 1.509

Photomer 4810 F (Ester of acrylic acid and isoC10 alcohol) or Isodecyl (IDA) C10 acrylate RI = 1.4395

Photomer 4072 (Trimethylol Propoxylate (3) Triacrylate) RI = 1.464

Sartomer 415 or SR-415 (Ethoxylated (20) Trimethylolpropane Triacrylate) RI = 1.4699

Sartomer 492 or SR-492 (Propoxylated Trimethylolpropane Triacrylate) RI = 1.459

Genomer 4269/M22 (aliphatic difunctional urethane acrylate diluted in Genomer 1122 (monofunctional, aliphatic urethane acrylate)) RI = 1.4785

Trimethylolpropane triacrylate (TMPTA)

2-Phenoxyethyl acrylate (POEA)

2-Phenoxyethyl methacrylate

Phenyl ethoxylate monoacrylate

2-(p-Chlorophenoxy) ethyl acrylate

Phenyl acrylate

2-(1-Naphthyloxy) ethyl acrylate

Urethane methacrylates such as supplied under the Trade name "Genomer 4302", or any of the ethylenically unsaturated monomers capable of free radical initiated addition polymerisation identified as such in any of U.S. Patent Nos. 5470662; 4963471; 4942112; or 3658526. In particular, it may be beneficial to use polyester or polyether acrylates, which may impart flexibility to the polymerised material.

VINYL GROUPS

Poly(dimethylsiloxane), vinyl terminated - viscosity 850-1150 cst

N-vinyl pyrrolidinone (NVP)

Ethyl 1-benzoyl-2-vinyl-1-cyclopropane carboxylate

The system may additionally include a compatible polymer, e.g. polymers or copolymers with similar groups to the silicone prepolymer. Compatible polymers or binders which may be used include PVA, polysiloxane polymers or acrylic-type polymers such as PMMA. Thus the formulation may include:-

BINDERS

PVA MW 12800

PVA MW 10-15000

PMMA MW 3300 - 996000

In practice, there may be added to the formulations of the above system (i.e. silicone acrylate and monomer blends; silicone acrylate or silicone methacrylate alone; silicone/acrylate monomer blends), various other components such as flexibilisers, binders, other monomers, stabilisers, defoamers, antioxidants, photoinitiators and amine synergists.

Examples of materials in these classes which may be used are set out below:-

FLEXIBILIZER

Tri(ethylene glycol) RI = 1.4550

Poly(ethylene glycol)methyl ether (average Mn ca. 5,000, T_m 52°)

Photomer 4810F (Ester of acrylic acid and isoC10 alcohol) or Isodecyl (IDA)

C10 acrylate RI = 1.4395

The addition of such flexibilisers was found to be beneficial, allowing the

production of good diffuser films with good to adequate flexibility.

BINDERS

PVA MW 12800

PVA MW 10-15000

PMMA MW 3300 - 996000

Other monomers (vinyl, acrylate groups)

DEFOAMERS

Rhodoline 646

Dehydran 1620

STABILIZERS

4-Methoxyphenol

2,4-Dihydroxybenzophenone

PHOTOINITIATORS

PHOTOINITIATOR Type I

Daracure 1173 or 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-~~prop~~phenone -1-phenyl-1-propanone

Genocure DMHA or 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-1-propanone

Genocure MBF (methyl benzoyl formate aromatic ketone) RI=1.5270

Irgacure 184 (1-hydroxycyclohexylphenylketone)

Irgacure 369 (2-benzyl-2-(dimethylamino)-4'-morpholino-butyrophenone)

Lucrin TPO (diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide)

PHOTOINITIATOR Type II

4-(*p*-tolylthio)benzophenone (Type II initiator)

Speedcure ITX (a mixture of 2-isopropylthioxanthanone and 4-isopropylthioxanthanone - a Type II initiator which requires an amine synergist)

Speedcure DETX [(2,4-diethylthioxanthanone) - a Type II initiator which requires an amine synergist]

Speedcure EDB (ethyl-4-(dimethylamino)benzoate (amine synergist))

Speedcure PDA (poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] alpha-[(dimethylamino)benzyl-w-butoxy] (amine synergist))

OXYGEN INHIBITORS WHICH MAY BE USED INCLUDE

ethyl-4-dimethylaminobenzoate

aminobenzoate derivative such as that supplied under the Trade name "Speedcure PDA" (amine synergist)

triethylamine

oligoamines, such as supplied under the Trade name "Genomer 5248 and 5275"

Ethyl -4- (dimethylamino) benzoate (amine synergist). Trade name Speedcure EDB.

Actilane 800 is a silicone difunctional acrylate product from Akros Chemicals Ltd., Manchester; Daracure 1173 is 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-1-propanone; NVP is N-vinyl pyrrolidinone; PVA is poly(vinyl acetate) MW 12,800; TMPTA is trimethylolpropane triacrylate; POEA is 2-phenoxyethyl acrylate; Rahn 99-662 is a silicone acrylate a product from RAHN AG, Switzerland.

The Actilane 800 and Rahn 99-622 materials referred to are examples of materials referred to generally as silicone acrylates, and are also known as acrylate terminated poly (dimethylsiloxanes) (PDMS). Silicone acrylates useful in the context of the invention may also include ~~alkane~~ aliphatic, phenyl, other aromatic or cyclic groups, or vinyl groups in addition to or as an alternative to methyl groups.

In variants of the invention, other silicone copolymers such as silicone methylacrylates or silicone acrylamide and silicone epoxy pre-polymers may be used instead of the silicone acrylate prepolymers referred to herein.

In the accompanying drawings:-

Figure 1 is a graph showing, for various diffusers according to the invention, variation of luminance with angle (θ) of observation (on one side of the diffuser) from the axis of incidence of a collimated beam directed normally onto the diffuser from the opposite side thereof,

Figure 2 shows micrographs of sections (perpendicular to the major plane of the photopolymerised layer), through a diffuser in accordance with the invention,

Figure 3 is a schematic diagram, in vertical section through the photopolymer layer, illustrating one method of UV exposure in accordance with the invention,

Figure 4 is a diagram similar to Figure 3 but illustrating another method in accordance with the invention, and

Figures 5A and 5B are angle-of-view graphs for sample diffusers,

Figure 6 is a schematic diagram of an apparatus used for forming holograms for text purposes in some of the examples herein,

Figure 7 is a schematic diagram illustrating the organisation of a commercial production line utilising the invention,

Figures 8, 9 and 10 illustrate schematically different forms of coater arrangement which may be used in the final stage of the production line of Figure 7 and, Figure 11 shows structural chemical formulae for various materials referred to in the description below.

In some embodiments of the invention described in the following, a light-diffusing screen, for use as a rear projection screen or a depixelating screen, is made by a technique similar to that disclosed in European Patent No. 0294122 or European Patent No. 0530269, and in which technique, a layer of photopolymerisable material is applied to an optical mask featuring a plurality of light-transmitting apertures or windows in an opaque background or a plurality of opaque spots or patches in a light-transmitting background, these apertures or patches being on a microscopic scale (typically about 2 microns, and up to about 10 microns maximum dimension). In what follows, some examples are given of the manufacture of optical diffusers using masks substantially of the kind disclosed in EP-0801767. In these examples, the mask took the form of a photographic negative or transparency in the conventional form of a glass plate bearing on one side a gelatine layer incorporating opaque silver grains. In the examples of this character given below, the photopolymerisable mixture or system was coated directly onto the gelatine side of the prepared mask. In other examples below, optical diffusers are manufactured by a process which is similar but in which no mask is used, the photopolymerisable mixture or system being coated directly onto a plain, transparent sheet or film.

In the examples in which masks were used, they were prepared by being cleaned in acetone or chloroform or a 5% solution of "Decon Neutracon" in acetone or a 5% solution of "Decon Neutracon" in distilled water. After such cleaning, the mask was dried, then a 1% solution of Glassclad 18 (a proprietary release agent) in

distilled water was applied for 10 to 20 seconds to the gelatine side of the mask, whereafter the mask was air-dried for 24 hours. In the examples in which no mask was used, a plain glass plate or tile was used instead of a developed photographic plate, the plain glass plate being prepared by cleaning in acetone.

In the "screen printing technique", in each case a template (i.e. a border or "frame" of plastics film defining a central aperture to receive the polymerisable material) was placed on the glass tile or optical mask. Having stirred the polymerisable formulation, a sufficient quantity was placed in the well, defined by said aperture, taking care to avoid bubbles as far as possible. A piece of Mylar (R.T.M.) (polyester) with a release coating was placed over the top, taking care to place the side with the release coating facing the quantity of the formulation and a roller was passed over the top of the assembly to allow the formulation to spread out evenly filling the well within the template.

The tile or mask with the mylar side down was placed in an ultra-violet light exposure apparatus under a source of ultra-violet light for a standard period, (e.g. two minutes). Thus, where an optical mask of the kind referred to was used, the photopolymerisable material was first exposed through the mask (a "contact printing" technique). The tile or plate was then turned over and similarly exposed for a further period to provide a "blanket" exposure. The film was then carefully separated from the glass or mask, Mylar and template, for optical testing and evaluation. As the polymerisation of the systems in accordance with the invention is in general inhibited by contact with oxygen, it is necessary to exclude oxygen, either by providing a covering layer of impermeable material such as plastics film or by a blanket of inert gas, during exposure. Because the formulations exemplified are liquid until polymerised, it is normally appropriate to provide, between the glass plate and the superimposed film a spacer or template in the form of a frame bounding the region occupied by the polymerisable system,

such spacer or frame being, for example, of plastic film of the appropriate thickness.

In the examples in which a mask was used, the optical density of the mask was typically 1.6. Optical density is defined in accordance with the following equation:-

$$\text{Transmittance} = \frac{1}{10^{\text{OD}}}$$

Where transmittance is the proportion of the light striking the mask which is allowed to pass through it and OD is the optical density. An optical density of 1.6 allows about 3% of the light to pass through.

Table 1 below sets out, for each of a plurality of trials, the respective formulation in accordance with the invention, (the components of each formulation or system being set out under the heading "Formulation"), the portions of the respective components, (these being set out in the column headed "Parts" in the same sequence as set out in the column "Formulation"), the optical density of each mask being set out in the column headed "Mask" and the characteristics of the resulting diffuser being summarised in the column headed "Comments". In the first column of the Table 1 the characters in the brackets in the first column are codes identifying the particular system of formulation concerned. These codes are used to identify the respective formulations in the discussion below.

In the "Comments" section in Table 1, the indications "SURFACE RELIEF" and "VOLUME EFFECT" indicate respectively that the light-diffusive effect appeared to be entirely or almost entirely due to surface relief produced in accordance with the mask pattern, and that at least a significant part of the light-diffusing effect appeared to be due to refractive index variations within the bulk of the photopolymer layer. Whether the light-diffusing effect was due to surface relief or to refractive index variations in the volume of the photopolymer layer was assessed by application of an index matching fluid such as propan-2-ol to the free surface of the photopolymer. If such application of propan-2-ol removed the light-diffusive effect, the diffusion was considered to be due to surface relief, whereas if it did not, the diffusion was considered to be due to refractive index variations in the volume of the material.

TABLE 1: UV - curing of various formulations

FORMULATION (CODE)	PARTS	MASK OD	COMMENTS
Actilane 800, Daracure 1173, NVP, (MCL 63)	100:8:82	1.94	Formed a slightly cloudy diffuser. SURFACE RELIEF
Actilane 800 Daracure 1173, NVP, PVA, (MCL 65)	50:3:50:8	1.91	Formed a slightly cloudy diffuser. SURFACE RELIEF
Actilane 800, Daracure 1173, NVP, TMPTA, (MCL 70)	75:3:50:25	1.25	Formed a fairly good cloudy diffuser and the film was flexible. VOLUME EFFECT
Actilane 800, Daracure 1173, NVP, POEA, (MCL 71)	75:3:50:25	1.25	Formed a good cloudy diffuser and film was flexible. VOLUME EFFECT
Actilane 800, TMPTA, Daracure 1173, PVA (MCL 73)	50:50:3:17	1.89	Formed a cloudy diffuser, which was not very flexible and quite tough. VOLUME EFFECT
Rahn 99-622 Daracure 1173, TMPTA (MCL 76)	75:3:25	1.94	UV-cured photopolymer adhered to the gelatin surface, but peeled away easily and was remounted onto mylar. Formed a cloudy diffuser, which was fairly flexible. VOLUME EFFECT
Rahn 99-622, Daracure 1173, POEA (MCL 77)	75:3:25	1.62	UV-cured photopolymer adhered to the gelatin surface, but peeled away easily and was remounted onto mylar. Formed a very good cloudy diffuser. VOLUME EFFECT
Rahn 99-622, Daracure 1173, NVP (MCL 78)	67:3:33	1.14	UV-cured photopolymer adhered to the gelatin surface, but peeled away easily and was remounted onto mylar. Formed a fairly good cloudy diffuser that was brittle to the edges of the film. VOLUME EFFECT
Rahn 99-662, Daracure 1173, NVP (MCL 78)	67:3:33	1.07	UV-cured photopolymer adhered to the gelatin surface, but peeled away easily and was remounted onto mylar. Formed a fairly good cloudy diffuser that was brittle at the edges of the film. VOLUME EFFECT
Rahn 99-662, Daracure 1173, NVP, TMPTA (MCL 82)	75:3:50:25	1.14	UV-cured photopolymer adhered to the gelatin surface and was very brittle. Did not form a very good diffuser. SURFACE RELIEF
Rahn 99-662, Daracure 1173, NVP, POEA (MCL 83)	75:3:50:25	1.14	UV cured photopolymer adhered to the gelatin surface, was very hard and not at all flexible. Formed a fairly good diffuser. VOLUME EFFECT
Rahn 99-622, TMPTA, Daracure 1173, PVA, (MCL 85)	50:50:3:17	1.91	Formed a cloudy diffuser. The film was fairly flexible. SURFACE RELIEF

The photopolymerisation of some of the systems in accordance with the present invention is believed to be somewhat complex, in that it is believed that significant copolymerisation with the monomeric components (such as the NVP, POEA or TMPTA, etc. (also illustrated in Figure 11)), takes place and quite possibly a degree of crosslinking between the monomers (TMPTA, etc.,) and the silicone acrylate and even between these and the PVA (where present).

It is hypothesised that, during exposure of a system in accordance with the invention to UV, through an optical mask, as described, the mechanism involved is as follows:-

Initially, during the exposure, photopolymerisation of the silicone acrylate and monomer commences in the immediate area exposed to ultra-violet light, followed by migration, by diffusion, of monomer and silicone prepolymer from the unexposed regions into the exposed regions, accompanied by further polymerisation, including co-polymerisation, and even a degree of cross-linking, in the exposed regions, leaving a deficit of prepolymer and monomer in the unexposed areas.

The PVA incorporated in some of the formulations indicated is added in order to increase the viscosity of the system, to assist in handling and processing of the coated masks, and to improve the mechanical properties of the end product, by improving flexibility etc., the PVA being effectively dissolved in the monomer and polymer. It is believed however, that during the UV curing described, some (beneficial) chemistry involving the PVA may also take place, including bonding or cross-linking with the monomer and/or with the functional groups of the silicone acrylate. The alternatives to PVA noted herein by way of further

compatible polymers likewise serve to increase viscosity of the uncured system and to improve flexibility in the end product.

As noted in Table 1, Formulation MCL 63 (Actilane 800 with NVP) forms a diffuser that exhibits surface relief. The addition of PVA, as in Formulation MCL 65, does not change this result. The use of a cross-linker such as TMPTA with the Actilane 800 as in Formulation MCL 70 forms a diffuser that exhibits volume graded refractive index effects, i.e. a diffuser in which within the photopolymer material, the refractive index varies from position to position. The addition of PVA as in Formulation MCL 73 does not change this result. This particular formulation (MCL 73) formed a very hard film. The mixture was very viscous before being UV-cured. The addition of POEA to the Actilane 800 Formulation MCL 71 led to a diffuser which exhibited graded refractive index volume effects. POEA is an aromatic acrylate also known as ethylene glycol phenyl ether acrylate and has a reasonably high refractive index (RI) of 1.5180. Actilane 800 has a RI 1.4590. Formulations MCL 70 and MCL 71 in the Table had favourable light-diffusing characteristics. A favourable formulation is MCL 77 in Table 1.

As regards the other formulations in Table 1, Rahn 99-622 forms with TMPTA (MCL 76), POEA (MCL 77) or NVP (MCL 78) a diffuser that exhibits bulk-refractive index variation effects. Variant systems may include PVA and a compatible organic solvent. A further option would be to use poly(vinyl formal) or poly(vinyl butyral) (PVB) to improve refractive index modulation. The combination of Rahn 99-622 with NVP and TMPTA (MCL 82) forms a diffuser that relies mainly on surface relief. However, with NVP and POEA (MCL 83) a diffuser is produced which exhibits volume refractive index variations. The combination of Rahn 99-622, TMPTA and PVA (MCL 85) formed a surface relief

diffuser that did not stick to the gelatine. It would be interesting to examine the addition of NVP and POEA to formulation MCL 85.

Whilst, in the examples noted above, the photopolymerisable system or formulation was coated directly onto the gelatine surface of a photographic negative or transparency, it should be understood that in many cases, for example, where a holographic recording material is to be supplied to end users, the recording material may comprise a product in the form of the photopolymerisable system or formulation in accordance with the invention sandwiched between a relatively inert and ideally transparent sheet, for example, sandwiched between two sheets of Mylar (polyester) film. Such a product may be made, for example, by modifying a formulation such as indicated by MCL 73 or MCL 85 in Table 1, by increasing the proportion of PVA and including a compatible solvent for the PVA (such as MEK), to provide a formulation of a viscosity low enough to allow it to be readily applied as a coating, and coating the fluid system onto one Mylar film in a coating apparatus, known per se, for applying a coating of uniform thickness, the second Mylar film subsequently being applied to the exposed surface of the photopolymerisable layer.

Table 2 below sets out refractive indices of the components of the formulations to which Table 1 relates.

TABLE 2

CHEMICAL	REFRACTIVE INDEX
Actilane 800	1.4590
Rahn 99-622	1.4714
Rahn 00-225	1.4623
Daracure 1173	1.5316
NVP	1.5120
ACMO	1.53
POEA	1.516
TMPTA	1.476
PPTTA	1.4772
PVA	1.4660

Referring to Figures 1 and 2, Figure 1 shows angle of view characteristics for formulations MCL 76 and MCL 77 of about 10 and 16 degrees respectively. Angle of View for a light-transmitting light diffusing sheet is typically measured by directing a collimated light beam onto the sheet from one side and measuring, on the opposite side of the sheet, the intensity of the light emanating from the sheet over a range of angles with respect to the collimated beam. The Angle of View in such a scenario is defined as the included angle over which the light intensity thus measured is 50% or more of the peak intensity so measured. Low angle of view materials of this type typically do not exhibit Gaussian optical characteristics and the "see through" peak is ignored.

Figure 2 shows microtomed sections of a diffuser, (produced by photopolymerisation of MCL 76 through an aperture optical mask as described above), under high magnification (the thickness of the photopolymer film is about

100 microns). Graded refractive index optical structures extending perpendicular to the major faces of the film are clearly visible.

Table 3 below sets out Angle of View data for diffusers manufactured as described above using the formulations and masks indicated in Table 1.

TABLE 3

Angle of View data

<u>Sample reference</u>	<u>Angle of View</u>
MCL 70	23
MCL 71	27
MCL 76	16
MCL 77	22
MCL 78	13
MCL 83	20

The above angle-of-view measurements were made using an Eldim "Conoscope" type EZ160R, whereas the measurements indicated in Figure 1 were made using a different machine, and this may account for the differences in the values measured between Figure 1 and Table 3 as regards MCL 76 and MCL 77.

Note: Sample MCL 83 was too small to measure accurately.

The Actilane 800 material and the Rahn 99-622 material referred to above, (and the Rahn 00-225 material referred to below), are prepolymers or macromonomers comprising molecules of significant molecular weight comprising a plurality of acrylic and siloxane groups, the molecules typically comprising an inorganic silicone backbone with pendant methyl groups. These materials, in the presence of

free radicals, are able to undergo still further polymerisation. More particularly, these materials may comprise solutions of said prepolymers or macromonomers in further compatible monomers. The NVP, TMPTA and POEA referred to are ethylenically unsaturated monomers capable of polymerisation in the presence of free radicals. The Daracure 1173 (2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-1-propanone) is a photoinitiator capable of generating free radicals when exposed to UV light, to bring about polymerisation of the silicone acrylate materials and the ethylenically unsaturated monomers.

It may also be appropriate to incorporate an oxygen inhibitor or anti-oxidant in the formulation to improve shelf life and /or to minimise interference by atmospheric oxygen in the polymerisation of the material whilst it is exposed to atmosphere during exposure to UV light.

Whilst in the examples described above, the photopolymerisable material was exposed through an optical mask to produce the desired light diffusing sheets, the applicants have found that in certain conditions, at least some of the formulations noted, such as MCL 76 and MCL 77, will form a light diffusing layer when exposed to UV light even in the absence of an optical aperture mask of the kind described, eg. if the method described above is carried out except that the photopolymerisable material is coated directly onto a plain transparent glass plate instead of onto a photographic mask plate of the kind referred to.

Thus Tables 4, 5 and 6 below provide angle of view results for a number of different photopolymerisable mixtures or systems of various formulations and for two cases, namely (a) for exposure to collimated ultraviolet light through an aperture mask or screen, in the manner described with reference to Tables 1 to 3 above and (b) for exposure directly to collimated ultraviolet light distributed

substantially uniformly over the plate or sample concerned, without any intervening photo mask, i.e. with the photopolymerisable material coated directly onto a plain transparent plate of glass or other transparent support. In each of the cases illustrated in Tables 4, 5 and 6, the ultraviolet light was directed normal to, i.e. perpendicular to, the plane of the glass plate or other transparent support. In cases (b), as indicated, the exposure time comprised two substantially equal periods of exposure, one from the glass side of the photopolymerisable layer/glass plate combination and one from the opposite side of said combination. For the cases (a) the exposure was selected in accordance with the density of the optical mask to achieve the optimum angle of view and the technique was in general as described above in relation to Tables 1 to 3.

In Tables 4 and 5, the numbers in the first horizontal row are identification numbers for the formulations concerned, and the numbers in the six horizontal rows below are the parts (by weight) in the respective formulation, of the components (e.g. Actilane 800; Daracure 1173; NVP; POEA; TMPTA and PVA) indicated in the column at the left of the table.

The next three rows in each of Tables 4 and 5, below the heading "With Mask" set out, respectively, for those samples which were exposed through a mask as described in relation to Figures 1 to 3, the mask optical density used in the sample of the respective formulation indicated, the time, in minutes, of exposure to collimated ultraviolet light and the resulting angle of view (as defined above). The last two rows in each of Tables 4 to 6, below the heading "Without Mask", set out, for samples of the respective formulation exposed to collimated ultraviolet light without a mask, the total exposure time (in minutes) and the resulting angle of view (as defined above). In Tables 4 to 6, the angle of view indicated is the mean angle of view, effectively the mean of the angle of view measured in one

arbitrarily selected plane containing the axis of the incident beam illuminating the sample and the angle of view measured in a plane, likewise containing the axis of said incident beam and perpendicular to said arbitrarily selected plane.

TABLE 4

Formulations - based on Actilane

Formulation	98	101	104	107	110	119	121	122
Actilane 800	60	60	60	60	60	75	60	60
Daracure 1173	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
NVP	40	40	40	20	40	25	50	25
POEA	40	20	20	40	40	50	50	50
TMPTA	10	10	5	10	10	25	19	15
PVA	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	20
With Mask								
Mask Density	1.25	1.94	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.91	1.25	1.91
Exposure (mins)	4	9	4	4	4	8	4	8
AOV (degrees)	33	24	22	41	30	32	37	39
Without Mask								
Exposure	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
AOV (degrees)	27	25	35	36	29	35	24	35

TABLE 5

Formulations - based on Rahn

Formulation	99	102	105	108	111	125	127
Rahn 99-622	60	60	60	60	60	75	60
Daracure 1173	5	4	4	4	5	4	4
NVP	40	40	40	20	40	25	40
TMPTA	10	10	5	10	10	5	5
PVA	10	10	10	15	15	15	15
With Mask							
Mask Density	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.98	1.91
Exposure (mins)	4	4	4	4	4	9	8
AOV (degrees)	24	18	22	23	22	16	11
Without Mask							
Exposure	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
AOV (degrees)	1	1	1	1	2	15	2

Table 6 takes the same form as Tables 4 and 5 and illustrates corresponding results for formulations identified as 100 and 109, incorporating Crodamer UVS 500 resin (see below), instead of Actilane 800 or Rahn 99-622. Formulation 100 corresponded with formulation 98 (Table 4) but with the Actilane 800 replaced by Crodamer UVS 500 and likewise corresponded with formulation 99 (Table 5) but with the Rahn 99 - 622 material replaced by Crodamer UVS 500. Formulation 109 corresponded with formulation 107 (Table 4) but with the Actilane 800 replaced by Crodamer UVS 500, and corresponded with formulation 108 (Table 5) but with the Rahn 99 - 622 material replaced by Crodamer UVS 500. For ease of reference, in Table 6, the corresponding results for formulations 98 and 107 from Table 4, and for formulations 99 and 108 from Table 5, are also set out (the figures in the second horizontal row in Table 6 for formulations 98, 99, 107 and 108 have been replaced by the letters "A" or "R" as the case may be, to highlight the fact that the respective columns relate to samples of formulations with Actilane 800 or Rahn 99 - 622 respectively).

Crodamer UVS 500 is a silicone acrylate resin available from Croda Resins Limited of Kent, England.

TABLE 6

Formulations - based on Crodamer

Formulation	100	98	99	109	107	108
Crodamer UVS 500	60	A	R	60	A	R
Daracure 1173	5	5	5	4	4	4
NVP	40	40	40	20	20	20
POEA	40	40	40	40	40	40
TMPTA	10	10	10	10	10	10
PVA	10	10	10	15	15	15
With Mask						
Mask Density	1.98	1.25	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Exposure (mins)	9	4	4	4	4	4
AOV (degrees)	10	33	24	11	41	23
Without Mask						
Exposure	4	4	4	4	4	4
AOV (degrees)	1	27	1	1	36	1

It will be noted that the samples using Crodamer UVS 500 gave relatively low angles of view, even when exposed through optical masks, and negligible angles of view when exposed without a mask. The formulation using Rahn 99 - 622 (see also Table 5) likewise gave negligible or low angles of view when exposed without an optical mask, with the exception of formulation 125 which gave a 15 degree angle of view when exposed without a mask (and a 16 degree angle of view when exposed through a mask).

As noted above, in the examples to which Tables 4 to 6 relate, the direction along which the collimated ultraviolet light was directed onto the photopolymerisable resin layer was normal to the major plane of that layer. However, it is possible, as illustrated in Figure 4, to expose the photopolymerisable layer (referenced 10) to collimated light (indicated by the arrows) directed obliquely onto the photopolymerisable layer 10, (i.e. at an angle of greater than or less than 90° to the major plane of the layer). (Reference 12 in Figures 3 and 4 indicates the transparent, (e.g. glass) substrate on which layer 12 is supported). When the photopolymerisable layer is exposed to ultraviolet light in this manner, the resulting diffuser is found to exhibit asymmetric or anisotropic diffusion characteristics, for example, so that it behaves like a combination of an isotropic (Lambertian) diffuser and a thin prism. Likewise, as illustrated in Figure 5, it is possible to expose the photopolymerisable layer 10 to two mutually inclined collimated light beams indicated by sets of arrows A and B each directed obliquely onto the layer 10 but inclined in opposite directions to the layer 10. By this means a diffusing sheet may be obtained which will spread light diffusively more in one direction than in an orthogonal direction, for example which will, if the light-diffusing sheet is set in a vertical plane perpendicular to an incident light beam, spread light diffusively more widely horizontally than vertically. That is to say the diffuser is asymmetrical in its diffusive effect. In general, exposure techniques may be, for example, as disclosed in EP-A-0768565, but omitting any optical masks referred to in that publication.

The term polymerisation as used herein, is intended to encompass processes by which homopolymers are formed as well as processes by which co-polymers are formed.

Figures 5A and 5B are angle-of-view graphs for samples produced from formulation 107, as described above respectively with an optical mask (Figure 5A) and without any mask (Figure 5B). Each of Figure 5A and Figure 5B comprises two plots, one (ref. "0 deg") of relative intensity with angle in one plane including the axis of the beam incident on the sample and the other (ref. "90 deg") of relative intensity with angle in a plane perpendicular to said one plane and including the axis of the beam incident on the sample. In each case, the incident beam was substantially normal to the plane of the sample. It will be noted that whilst the plots in Figure 5B exhibit a slight irregularity in the region close to the 0 angle the general forms of the plots in Figures 5A and 5B are similar. It will also be noted that both the samples exhibit a degree of asymmetry or anisotropy, with the median of each of the two plots in each graph being displaced in opposite directions from the 0 axis. This demonstrates that, as with the diffusers produced using an optical mask, it is possible to produce asymmetrical or anisotropic diffusers in the manner indicated, without an optical mask. (It is assumed that, in production of the samples to which Figures 5A and 5B relate, the UV light may not have been directed precisely perpendicularly onto the photopolymerisable layer).

In what follows, some examples are given of the manufacture of holograms using photopolymerisable materials of the same kind as disclosed above, or of similar kinds. In the manufacture of these holograms, the photopolymerisable materials may be exposed directly to photopolymerising coherent radiation using the photopolymerisable material to record a holographic image directly and produce a volume or phase hologram. (For reproduction of similar holograms, of course, a hologram may first be recorded, in coherent light, on a photographic film or plate which is subsequently developed and used as a mask through which a layer of such photopolymer is exposed to polymerising radiation in substantially the same way

as described above for the manufacture of a diffuser using a mask, but the result is not a true volume hologram and, of course, the latter method would involve an additional, and generally unnecessary method step).

In tests to assess the suitability of the photopolymerisable materials or systems concerned as holographic materials, the apparatus shown in Figure 6 and as described below was used. Thus, an argon laser 200 was set up as shown in Figure 6 to enable samples of photopolymer to be exposed to UV light. The laser operated at about 350 nm at an output power of 300 mwatt. To produce the hologram samples, a drop of photopolymer material 199 was placed on a microscope slide 201 then covered with a circular cover slide 203 about 23 mm in diameter. This produced samples between 30 and 70 microns thick. Light from the laser 200 was directed onto a concave mirror 202 and directed therefrom, as an expanding beam, onto a glass prism 204 arranged as indicated. Thus the prism had the form of an isosceles triangle with its based parallel with and directly above the slide 201/layer199/cover 203 sandwich and with the prism located centrally in the laser beam from mirror 202 (which beam was directed substantially along the normal to the planes of the interfaces between the layer 199 and the microscope slide and cover slip. The use of the prism 204, as shown in the sketch, produced an interference pattern (hologram) within the photopolymer and the energy in the UV light caused the photopolymer to polymerise to a solid film. The exposure time was typically 30 seconds and increasing the exposure to 120 seconds did not appear to affect the quality of the hologram. The hologram could be replayed by using sunlight or a similar bright source. The formulations evaluated are set out in Tables 7 and 8 below.

In Tables 7 and 8 below, the components of each formulation or system are set out in the second to sixth row in the column which is furthest to the left, whilst the

first row in each table carries a series of numerical identifiers or codes, each representing a particular formulation or system. The column directly below each such identifier or code sets out, in the second to sixth row, the proportions, in the respective formulation or system, of the respective component in the same row in the column which is furthest to the left.

Variant systems may include PVA and a compatible organic solvent. A further option would be to use poly(vinyl formal) or poly(vinyl butyral) (PVB) to improve refractive index modulation.

With the method described above, all holograms produced were of a similar quality. Exposure with S polarisation was slightly superior to P polarisation. Some holograms were heated, after exposure, in an oven at 90C for two hours. This also slightly enhanced the brightness of the hologram.

Also for purposes of comparison, similarly prepared samples of the materials set out in Table 7 and Table 8 were exposed to polymerising radiation through aperture masks, as described above and corresponding samples were exposed to polymerising radiation without using aperture masks. Tables 7 and 8 show in the penultimate row in the table (AOV mask) the angle of view of the diffuser resulting from such exposure of the respective material samples through such an aperture mask and in the last row (No mask) the angle of view of the diffuser resulting from such exposure of the respective material samples directly, without such a mask.

TABLE 7

Formulation	146	147	150	153	185	187		176
RAHN 00-225	60	60	60	60	75	75	RAHN (99-622)	75
Daracure	4	4	4	5	3	4		3
NVP	20	20	40	40				
POEA	40	40	40	40	40	40		25
TMPTA	10	10	5	10				
PVA	10	15	15	15	10	10		25
Hologram								
AOV mask	30	30	23	28	34	23		5
No mask	34	32	35	25	36	37		20

TABLE 8

FORMULATION	101	177	178	179	180	181	182
Actilane 800	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Daracure	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
NVP	40	0	20	20	20	20	20
POEA	20	40	30	30	30	40	40
TMPTA	10	10	10	20	30	20	30
PVA	10	20	15	15	15	15	15
Hologram							
AOV mask	25	33	30	35	31	34	34
No mask	23	32	35	31	28	23	26

Controls

For purposes of comparison, the same procedure, using the same apparatus (Figure 6) was applied to control samples which comprised only silicone acrylate resin plus photoinitiator. For these control samples also, equivalent samples were used to prepare diffusers, with and without masks. Corresponding results for these controls are shown in Table 9 below. The techniques used for generating a diffuser with and without a mask and to create a hologram were as described above in relation to Table 7 and Table 8.

TABLE 9

FORMULATION	211 Actilane 800	212 Rahn 00-225	213 Rahn 99-622
Diffuser prepared using mask	AOV = 11°	Haze	Weak diffuser AOV < 4°
Diffuser prepared without mask	Evidence of structure	Weak diffuser AOV < 3°	Haze
Hologram	Yes	Yes, but hazy	Yes

Formulations 211, 212 and 213 are respectively 100 pts of the respective above resin indicated in Table C plus three parts of photoinitiator (Daracure 1173).

In relation to the references to "haze" in Table 9 it should be noted that with very weak diffusers it is possible to differentiate between such haze and the diffusing characteristics of a diffuser with light guiding structures by observing off-axis transmission. Haze increases with the extent to which the incident radiation is off-axis as compared with on axis because haze is thickness dependent. Materials incorporating light guiding structures become more transparent off-axis.

The silicone acrylate resins used were: Actilane 800, Rahn 00-225 and Rahn 99-622. Rahn 99-622 contains the same resin as Rahn 00-225 but has been diluted with polyether polyol tetra acrylate (PPTTA) in the ratio of 30:70. (PPTTA:Rahn 00-225). Rahn 00-225 is very viscous, more viscous than Actilane 800 and apparent of higher MW.

PVA may be added to Actilane 800 as in Table 8. The use of a cross-linker such as TMPTA with the Actilane 800 as in Table 8 or with Rahn 00-225 as in Table 7 encourages volume graded refractive index effects, i.e. the refractive index varies from position to position within the photopolymer material. The addition of PVA does not change this result.

As shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9 above, silicone acrylate resins have the ability to form diffusers when an aperture mask is used and to some extent without, provided the viscosity is sufficiently low to allow diffusion during the exposure process. The presence of the PPTTA monomer in MCL 213 illustrates this and the difference between 211 and 213 suggests the importance of molecular weight (MW). From these results it can be seen that the combination of silicone (or siloxane) resin and acrylic (or methacrylate) monomer in appropriate proportions could be used to create both diffusers and holograms.

It should be understood that in many cases, for example, where a holographic recording material is to be supplied to end users, the recording material may comprise a product in the form of the photopolymerisable system or formulation in accordance with the invention sandwiched between a relatively inert and ideally transparent sheet, for example, sandwiched between two sheets of Mylar (polyester) film. Such a product may be made, for example, by modifying the formulations indicated in Table 7 and Table 8 by increasing the proportion of PVA

and including a compatible solvent for the PVA (such as MEK), to provide a formulation of a viscosity low enough to allow it to be readily applied as a coating, and coating the fluid system onto one Mylar film in a coating apparatus, known per se, for applying a coating of uniform thickness, the second Mylar film subsequently being applied to the exposed surface of the photopolymerisable layer after removal of excess solvent from the coating.

Apparatus suitable for the commercial production of optical diffusers from the materials of the invention is shown schematically in Figures 7 to 9. For the production of holograms, the collimated UV source necessary for diffusers would be replaced by a suitable laser imaging system to produce the required interference pattern within the photopolymer film. Figure 7 illustrates schematically a production line for holographic material (or material for producing diffusers) of the kinds referred to herein. Thus, the individual components of the photopolymerisable system are supplied from bulk storage 100 by suitable metering means 102, (ensuring the correct proportions of the components), to a mixing facility 104, known per se, from whence the mixture is pumped by a pump to a coater 108. Figures 8, 9 and 10 illustrate schematically different coater arrangements may be used.

For example, in Figure 8, an endless flexible web or conveyor belt 110 is coated directly, on its upper rub, with the photopolymerisable mixture by coater 108 and carries the coating thereon to an exposure station 112 where a nitrogen blanket is maintained over the coating once it is exposed to, for example, coherent UV light from source 114, forming a holographic image, (or such as to form an optical diffuser), and after the resulting polymerisation and curing, the polymerised material, now forming a solid flexible, self-supporting film 116, is stripped from

the conveyor and wound up on a take-up reel 118, with a protective film 120 which lies between successive turns of the polymerised product.

The arrangement of Figure 9 differs from that of Figure 8 in that the photopolymerisable material is coated onto a polyester film 124 drawn from a reel 126 and supported by the conveyor, the coated polyester film 128 being wound up on a take-up reel 118 with a protective film 120 being again interleaved between successive turns of the product on the take-up reel.

The arrangement of Figure 10 corresponds with that of Figure 9 except that, directly after coating the polyester film on the conveyor, and before exposure, a further transparent film 140, (which may also be polyester), is applied on top of the coating. As, in this arrangement, the further film 140 on top of the coating serves to exclude air from the photopolymerisable coating, no nitrogen gas blanket needs to be employed. After the substrate/coating/top film "sandwich" has passed the exposure station 112 and the coating has thereby been polymerised to form a solid flexible film, the top film 140 is peeled off from the photopolymer around a roller 142 and the product is wound onto a take-up reel 118. (It may be possible to re-use the top film 140). The substrate 124, with the cured coating thereon, is then wound onto a take-up reel as before, with an interleaved protective layer. Substantially the same arrangements can be used whether the end product comprises phase holograms or optical diffusers.

Further examples illustrating the production of optical diffusers using silicone-based materials in accordance with the invention are set out below. In these examples, test samples were prepared either using a commercially available laminator or using the "screen printing technique" described above.

In the following, Section A and Section B respectively set out results for tests conducted using the formulations indicated (where the nature of the materials Rahn 99-622, Actilane 800, Daracure 1173 etc. were as set out earlier in this specification).

In Sections A and B below, the first row in each table, referenced MCL in the left hand column, carries, as headings, identification numbers for each formulation, to which the column below relates. In section A, the next nine rows, and in section B, the next four rows, set out the proportions, in the respective formulation of the respective components identified in the column furthest to the left.

The last row in each table sets out the angle of view in each of two orthogonal directions for the respective example exposed without an optical mask; the second from last row in each table sets out the exposure time for each sample, both for the example exposed without a mask and for the example exposed through a mask and for which the angles of view in each of two orthogonal directions are set out in the third from last row.

In section A below, the samples referred to were prepared on the laminator, except for those indicated as having been exposed through an optical mask, which were prepared by hand using the screen printing technique with a template of known thickness (100-150 microns).

The samples in Section A were UV-cured on an apparatus termed, for convenience, the 'Elephant' (which has an ultra-violet source which produces well collimated UV light.) at 650 w @ 4.5min/m for formulations MCL 176, 208, 295

and 1000 W for formulation MCL 188.

SECTION A

MCL	176	188	208	295
Actilane 800	-	100	25	100
Rahn 99-622	75	-	-	-
Rahn 00-25	-	-	75	-
Daracure 1173	3	5	6	2.1
NVP	-	-	-	33
ACMO	-	5	-	67
POEA	25	-	67	-
TMPTA	-	-	17	10
PVA	25	-	-	10
AoV (Mask)	20.9/18.1	36.5/38.7, 39.7/35	39/41.1	32.2/33.1
Exposure time (Mask OD)	3 min x 2 (1.20)	3 min x 2 (1.33)	3 min x 2 (1.53)	3 min x 2 (1.62)
AoV (No Mask)	21.9/21.6	20.9/16.5, 15.7/14.6	33/33.7	23.7/23.2

In Section B below, the samples were prepared by hand using the screen printing technique referred to above with a template of known thickness (100-150 microns) on a glass plate or photographic plate/mask then UV-cured on the 'Elephant'.

Section B

MCL	211	212	213
Actilane 800	100	-	-
Rahn 99-622	-	-	100
Rahn 00-25	-	100	-
Daracure 1173	3	3	3
AoV (Mask)	10.2/11.9	1.4/1.2	3.5/3.4
Exposure time (Mask OD)	2 min x 2 (1.15)	2 min x 2 (1.15)	2 min x 2 (1.15)
AoV (No Mask)	1.4/1.4, 1.2/1.2, 2.6/2.2, 7.5/7.6	1.1/1.3, 7.5/7.6	2.1/3, 27.2/18.9

Rahn 99-622 is a combination of Rahn 00-225 (30%) and PPTTA (70%). The chemical PPTTA, tradename Genomer 1456 is polyetherpolyoltetraacrylate

Further useful formulations utilising simply a silicone acrylate and a photoinitiator are set out below in Table 10 together with angle of view (AoV) of the resulting diffuser after a 'standard' exposure to UV, for exposure through an optical aperture mask of the density indicated in the column headed 'Mask OD' (or, where indicated, direct exposure to collimated UV light without a mask.

TABLE 10

Formulation	Components	Ratio	Mask OD (Cure time)	AoV
MCL 312	Polysiloxane hexaacrylate Tradename = Ebecryl 1360 Duracure 1173	100 3	No mask, Glass only	19
			1.33 (2x3min)	21
MCL 313	Silicone diacrylate Tradename = Ebecryl 350 Duracure 1173	100 3	No mask or glass, mylar on mylar	11
MCL 314	Siliconized urethane acrylate oligomer Tradename = CN 990 Duracure 1173	100 3	No mask, Glass only	Clear film
			1.56 (2x3min)	Clear film
MCL 340	Perenol S71 UV Duracure 1173	100 3	No mask, Glass only	1.2
			1.23-1.27 (2x3 min)	7

Ebecryl 1360 and 350 are from UCB Chemicals Limited

CN 990 is from Sartomer

Perenol S71 UV is from Cognis

Further useful formulations using a silicone acrylate and an unsaturated monomer are set out below, in Table 11, with the results indicated.

TABLE 11

Formulation	Components	Ratio	Mask OD (Cure time)	AoV
MCL 176	Rahn 99-622	75	No mask, glass only	22
	Daracure 11723	3	1.53	37
	POEA	25	(2 x 3 min)	
	PVA	25		
MCL 300	Ebecryl 1360	75	No mask, glass only	25
	Daracure 1173	3	1.64	34
	POEA	25	(2x3½ min)	
	PVA	25		
MCL 303	Ebecryl 350	75	No mask, glass only	25
	Daracure 1173	3	1.64	25
	POEA	25	(2x3½ min)	
	PVA	25		
MCL 306	CN 990	75	No mask, glass only	22
	Daracure 1173	3	1.64	34
	POEA	25	(2 x 3½ min)	
	PVA	25		
MCL 338	Perenol S71 UV	75	No mask, glass only	34
	Daracure 1173	3	1.64	34
	POEA	25	(2x3½ min)	
	PVA	25		
MCL 252	Actilane 800	45	No mask, glass only	34
	Rahn 99-622	15	1.53	44
	Daracure 1173	1.7	(2x3 min)	
	NVP	20		
	POEA	40		
	TMPTA	10		
	PVA	15		
MCL 302	Ebecryl 1360	45	No mask, glass only	39
	Rahn 99-622	15	1.64	56
	Daracure 1173	1.7	(2x3½ min)	
	NVP	20		
	POEA	40		
	TMPTA	10		
	PVA	15		
MCL 304	Actilane 800	45	No mask, glass only	38
	Ebecryl 350	15	1.64	40
	Daracure 1173	1.7	(2x3½ min)	
	NVP	20		
	POEA	40		
	TMPTA	10		
	PVA	15		
MCL 307	Actilane 800	45	No mask, glass only	38
	CN 990	15	1.64	40
	Daracure 1173	1.7	(2x3½ min)	
	NVP	20		
	POEA	40		
	TMPTA	10		
	PVA	15		

MCL 339	Actilane 800	45	No mask, glass only 1.23-1.27 (2 x 3 min)	41
	Perenol S71 UV	15		45
	Daracure 1173	1.7		
	NVP	20		
	POEA	40		
	TMPTA	10		
	PVA	15		

Useful formulations incorporating acryloyl morpholine (ACMO) as the unsaturated monomer, are set out below, in Table 12 together with the results. (It will be understood that the table below and the two preceding tables are, apart from the components of the formulations listed, the ratios of the components in the formulations and the numerical values indicated, substantially the same, so that the headings and layout, etc. are the same in each table).

TABLE 12

Formulation	Components	Ratio	Mask OD (Cure time)	AoV
MCL 321	Actilane 800	60	No mask glass only	35
	Daracure 1173	4		
	ACMO	20		
	POEA	40		
	TMPTA	10		
	PVA	15		
			1.44 (2 x 3 min)	38
MCL 322	Actilane 800	45	No mask, glass only	32
	Rahn 99-622	15		36
	Daracure 1173	1.7	1.88 (2 x 4 min)	
	ACMO	20		
	POEA	40		
	TMPTA	10		
	PVA	15		

The formulations described above are more or less viscous liquids in the unpolymerised state and form, upon polymerisation, solid flexible films which can, if desired, be peeled off their respective substrates and/or cover sheets.

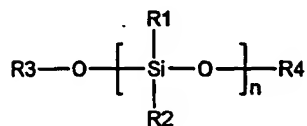
Alternatives to silicone acrylate prepolymers as described above include siloxane and acrylic monomers and prepolymers incorporated as separate components and the acrylate components replaced by methacrylates or acrylamides or other reactive species such as epoxies or polyesters and incorporating the appropriate polymerisation initiators.

As noted above, at least some of the formulations referred to will form a light diffusing layer when exposed to UV light even in the absence of an optical aperture mask. It now seems that this effect may be to some extent conditional by the thickness of the photopolymer layer, dependent, in turn, inter alia, upon the viscosity of the material. In general, thinner layers, e.g. formed from a material with a higher proportion of monomer, tend to be better holographic recording materials, whilst thicker layers tend to be better for forming diffusers.

The applicants have found that the thickness of the photopolymorisable layer exposed to form a diffuser in the manner described is of some importance, insofar as they have found that, below a certain thickness, a given formulation, at least where exposed without a mask, fails to form a diffuser. This critical thickness, it has been found, is different for different formulations. Furthermore the applicants have noted that increases in thickness alter the light diffusing properties of the diffuser produced little, or not at all. With these factors in mind, it is possible by a few simple tests to establish the optimum thickness for each system formulation.

The applicants have found that for diffusers of significant strength, it is necessary for the silicone content of the photopolymerisable formulation used to be within certain ranges

In this specification, the silicone content is calculated as the weight, in the total formulation of the



in a given quantity of the formulation divided by the total weight of the reactive component in that given

quantity of the formulation, expressed as a percentage. The applicants have found that, for most applications, the silicone content of the formulation, on this basis, should be between 15 and 90%, preferably between 25 and 80% and most preferably between 30 and 60% of the reactive components.

As discussed herein, to form optical diffusers by exposure of the photopolymerisable systems referred to by exposure to polymerising radiation, such as UV light, without the use of an optical mask, the light or other radiation used should be collimated, i.e. substantially parallel. The applicants have found, however, that useful diffusers can be produced using UV light which is less than perfectly collimated, e.g. such that, for example, a major percentage of the light directed onto any given infinitesimal area of the material being exposed passes within a small angle α of a nominal direction (which nominal direction may be, for example, normal to the plane of the exposed layer, where α is preferably less than 10° , more preferably less than 5° , although for some applications it may be necessary for α to be less than 1°). The following examples, set out in Table 13 below, illustrate the relevance of the degree of collimation.

In the following the 'Elephant' as noted above, is an apparatus for exposing photopolymerisable samples prepared as described herein and which directs a closely collimated beam of UV light (within 1° of perfect parallelism) onto the

sample. The 'Natgraph' (UV source where the degree of collimation can be varied) is an apparatus for the same purpose which provides light collimated only to within 5° of perfect parallelism. Table 13 illustrates the significance of the degree of collimation afforded by these two apparatuses.

Table 13: Non-collimated versus collimated light

	NATGRAPH			ELEPHANT		
Formulation	107	208	293	107	208	293
Appearance of liquid before UV-cure	Cloudy/Opaque Clear	Clear	Clear	Cloudy/Opaque Clear	Clear	Cloudy/Opaque Clear
	Viscous	Not so viscous	Not so viscous	Viscous	Not so viscous	Not so viscous
	No Undissolved material	No Undissolved material	No Undissolved material	No Undissolved material	No Undissolved material	No Undissolved material
Adherence of film	Glass	Glass	Glass	Mylar	Glass	Mylar
Quality of diffuser by eye	Good Diffuser	Weak Diffuser	Good Diffuser	Good Patchy Diffuser	Good Patchy Diffuser	Good Patchy Diffuser
Film off-axis	Did not clear when twisted	Clear when twisted	Did not clear when twisted	Did not clear when twisted	Did not clear when twisted	Did not clear when twisted
Film thickness/ μm	125-162	102-135	132-159	100-153	108-135	144-202
Flexibility of film	Flexible	Flexible	Flexible	Flexible	Flexible	Flexible
AoV (Eldim)	26.9	11.8	7.0/7.5	34.6/35.1	31.6/32.8	37.3/38.6
Cross-section	columns	columns	columns	Columns	columns	Columns
Exposure time/min	1	1	1	1	1	1
Electrical power input/W	-	-	-	700	700	700

The applicants have found that optical diffusers manufactured in accordance with the invention have, in many cases, the curious property that if viewed at an angle significantly displaced from the original angle of incidence of the polymerising radiation on the precursor material the diffuser appears substantially clear transparent whilst if viewed in a direction aligned with the direction of incidence of the original polymerising radiation on the precursor material, the diffuser appears as a normal light diffuser. The references in the table above to "clear when twisted" referred to this phenomenon.

appears as a normal light diffuser. The references in the table above to "clear when twisted" referred to this phenomenon.

The materials disclosed above may be used, *inter alia*, in the manufacture of holograms, microlens arrays, and of light-diffusing or depixelating screens by the techniques disclosed above.

Diffusers made using the materials of the invention, by the above-described methods in accordance with the invention, have the useful property of being polarisation maintaining, and, indeed have polarisation maintenance typically better than 97%. That is to say, if, for example, light passing through such a diffuser is 100% plane polarised with a particular direction of polarisation before reaching the diffuser, 97% or more of the light emerging from the diffuser will still be plane polarised in the same direction. This has significant implications for the use of such diffusers in conjunction with LCD displays, for example, which rely upon control of polarisation of light to produce visible text and graphics

Using the silicone-based photopolymerisable materials discussed above, it is readily possible to produce optical diffusers, by either the mask exposure method or the maskless exposure method discussed above, which have better than 99% polarisation maintenance. Up until the date of the present invention, optical diffusers produced by exposure of commercially available photopolymers through optical aperture masks have, at best, had around 97% polarisation maintenance. Furthermore, (and without sacrificing the excellent polarisation maintenance), optical diffusers may be produced using the silicone based materials of the invention (and again by either the mask exposure method or the maskless exposure method), having an angle of view as high as 56 degrees, whereas the greatest angle of view that has until now been achievable by exposure of commercially available

photopolymers through optical masks, (necessary to achieve a diffuser in the case of such commercially available photopolymers), has been around 35 degrees, where surface relief effects have been removed or avoided, or 40 degrees taking advantage of surface relief effects. (In the case of optical diffusers manufactured in accordance with the present invention, the angle of view of up to 56 degrees is achievable without relying upon surface relief effects, i.e. by relying wholly upon refractive index variations within the volume of the diffuser material).

These significant differences with diffusers manufactured in accordance with the present invention, as compared with the prior art, have significant implications for diffusers used in conjunction with LCD displays, for example.

The term polymerisation as used herein, is intended to encompass processes by which homopolymers are formed as well as processes by which co-polymers are formed.

In the present specification "comprises" means "includes or consists of" and "comprising" means "including or consisting of".

Claims

1. A method of manufacture in sheet form a light diffuser, hologram or other light modifying structure, comprising applying, in a liquid phase, a polymerisable system to a substrate to form a layer on said substrate, exposing said layer to electromagnetic radiation to bring about polymerization.
2. A method according to claim 1 in which the substrate is transparent.
3. A method according to claim 1 or 2 in which the electromagnetic radiation is UV light.
4. A method according to claim 3 in which the UV light is substantially collimated.
5. A method according to claim 3 in which the major part of the radiation directed onto the polymerisable material to polymerize the same is directed along directions which are within 0 to 5° of the nominal exposure direction.
6. A method according to claim 4 in which prior to irradiation the fluid layer is overlayed with an optical mask and after exposure is subjected to a second flood irradiation from the reverse side.
7. A method according to claim 4 or any preceding claim in which prior to irradiation the fluid layer is overlayed with a clear film.
8. A method according to claim 4 or any preceding claim in which irradiation is carried out in an inert atmosphere such as nitrogen.
9. A method according to any previous claim in which the electromagnetic radiation polymerisation is followed by a thermal process to complete polymerisation.
10. A method according to any preceding claim wherein the photopolymerisable system includes a monomer, prepolymer, macromonomer or co-monomer comprising silicone groups, that is to say groups with a backbone, and wherein at least one component of the system incorporates ethylenic unsaturation such that the system is capable of undergoing free radical initiated polymerization.
11. A method according to claim 10 wherein the silicone monomer, macromonomer, co-monomer or prepolymer comprises silicone acrylate or multifunctional silicone acrylate.

12. A method according to claim 11 wherein the silicone monomer, macromonomer, co-monomer or prepolymer comprises a difunctional silicone acrylate .
13. A method according to any previous claim in which the silicone monomer, macromonomer, co-monomer or prepolymer is a substituted multifunctional silicone acrylate.
14. A method according to any previous claim in which the silicone monomer, macromonomer, co-monomer or prepolymer is a substituted multifunctional silicone acrylate such as urethane acrylate or acrylamide.
15. A method according to any preceding claim wherein the system described in claims 10 through to 14 incorporates further compatible polymer(s) and/or monomer(s).
16. A method according to claim 15 in which the system incorporates one or more of the additional compatible components having a refractive index significantly different to the polymerisable silicone comprising component.
17. A method according to claim 15 in which the compatible polymer or polymers includes polyvinyl acetate, polymethyl methacrylate and silicone gum materials.
18. A method according to claim 17 in which the compatible monomer or monomers are unsaturated organic compounds.
19. A method according to claim 18 in which the unsaturated organic compounds are multifunctional.
20. A method according to claim 18 or 19 in which the unsaturated organic compounds are monomers which include acrylate, methacrylate, epoxy or ethylenic groups.
21. A method according to claim 15 which incorporates a compatible polar organic solvent
22. A method according to claim 21 in which the polar organic solvent is methyl ethyl ketone.
23. A method according to any previous claim in which the polymerizing radiation is high energy electrons or UV light.

24. A method according to claim 23 which incorporate UV photoinitiator(s) to facilitate polymerisation.
25. A method according to claim 24 in which the photoinitiator is selected from the group comprising:-
 - a) Methyl benzoyl formate
 - b) 1-Hydroxycyclohexyl phenylketone
 - c) 2-Hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-1-propanone
 - d) Diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide
 - e) 2,4-Diethylthioxanthone plus suitable amine synergist or mixtures of two or more of the above.
26. A diffuser or other light-modifying structure formed by polymerization of the system of any of the preceding claims.
27. A diffuser or other light-modifying structure according to claim 26 in which the silicone content comprises 15-90% of the reactive components.
28. A diffuser or other light-modifying structure according to claim 26 in which the silicone content comprises 25-80% of the reactive components.
29. A diffuser or other light-modifying structure according to claim 26 in which the silicone content comprises 30-60% of the reactive components.
30. An optical diffuser according to any of claims 26 to 29 or manufactured by a method according to any of claims 1 to 25, which exhibits polarisation maintenance better than 97%.
31. An optical diffuser according to Claim 30 which exhibits polarisation maintenance better than 99%.
32. An optical diffuser manufactured by a method according to claim 30 or 31, which has an angle of view in excess of 40 degrees.
33. An optical diffuser according to Claim 32 which has an angle of view in excess of 50 degrees.

34. An optical diffuser according to Claim 32 or Claim 33 in which said angle of view is provided without relying upon surface relief.

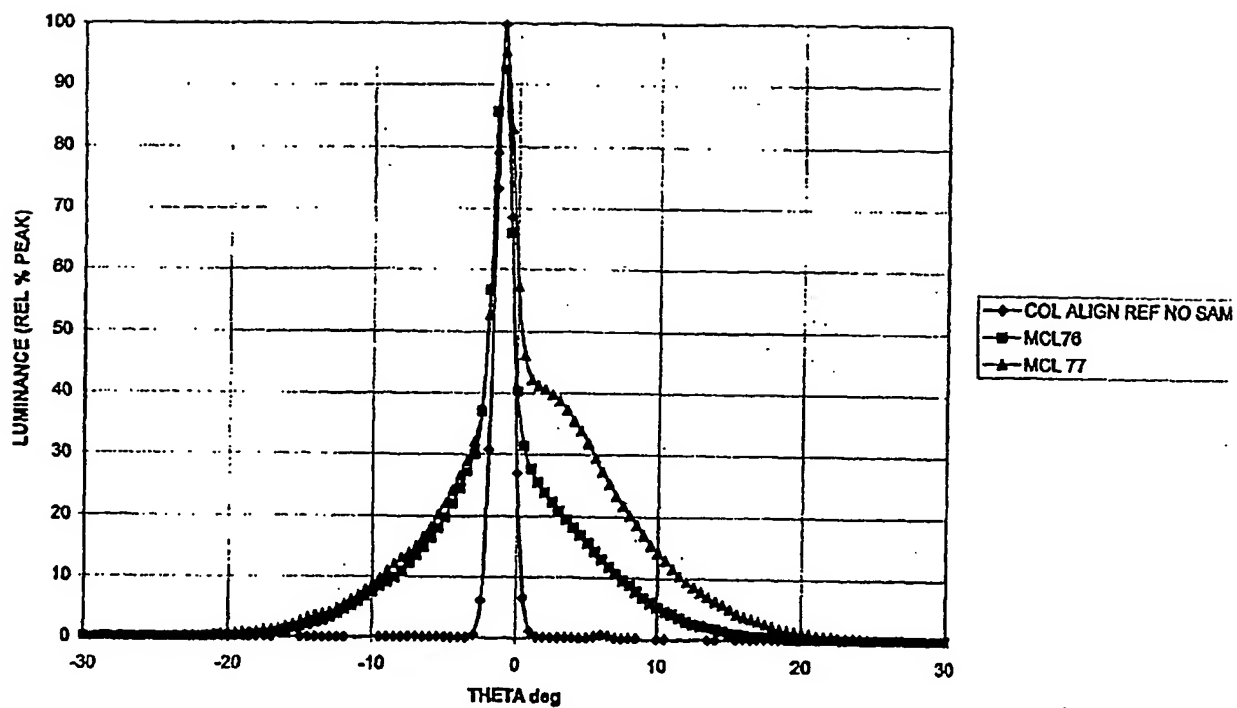
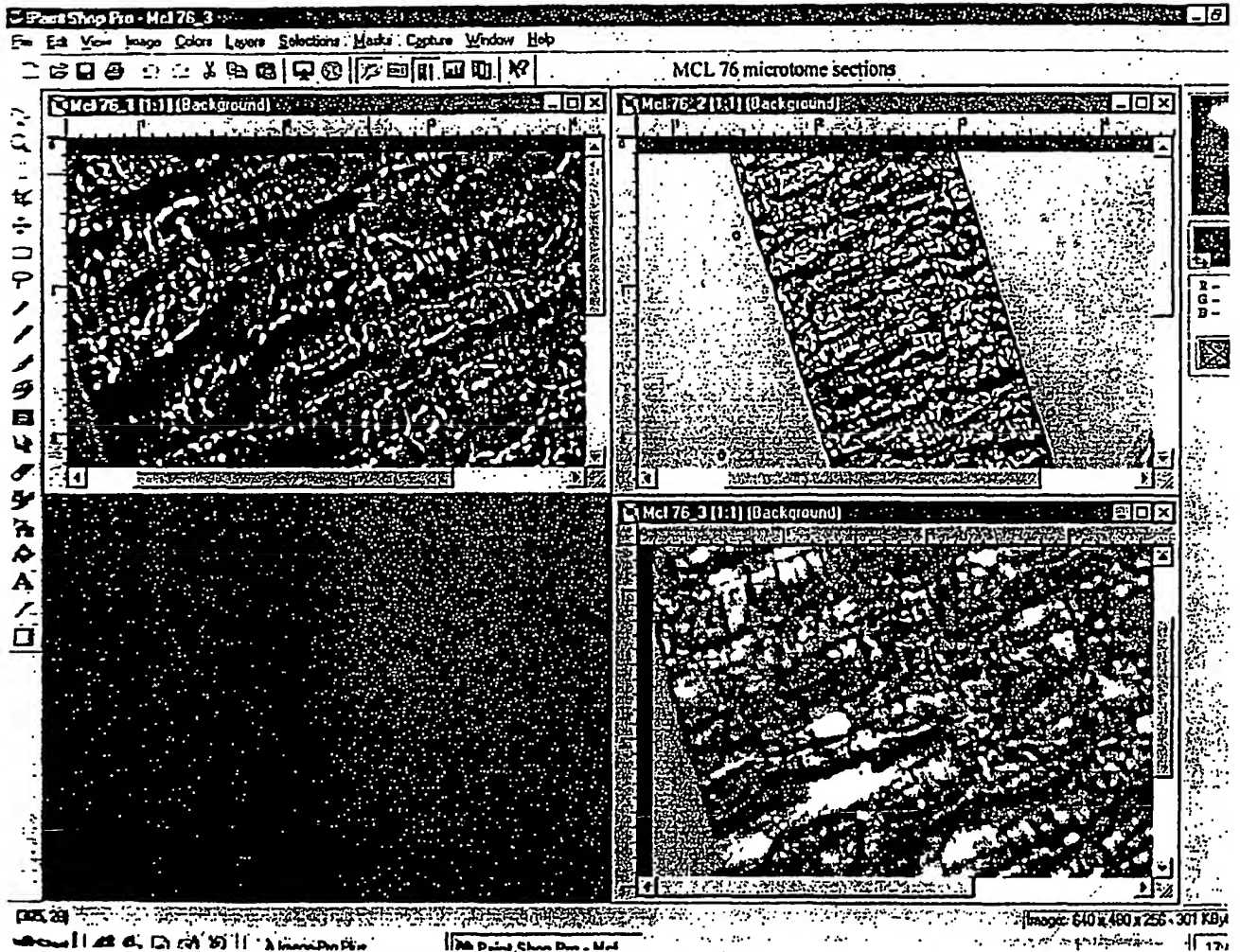
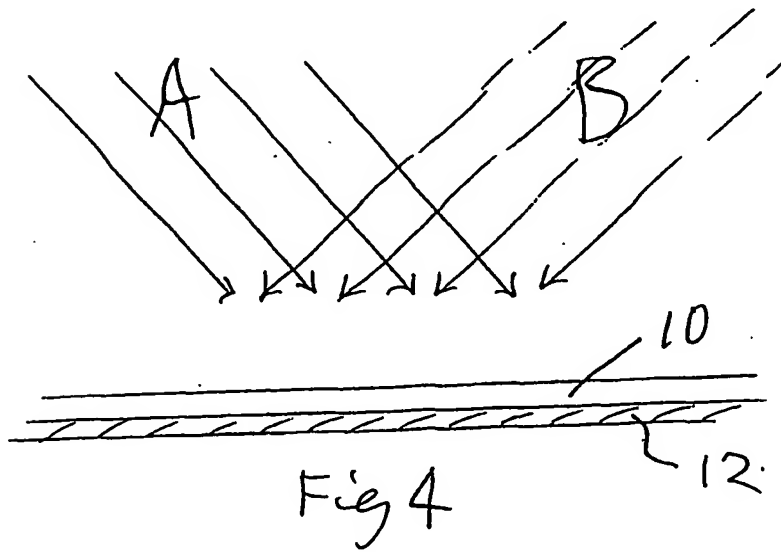
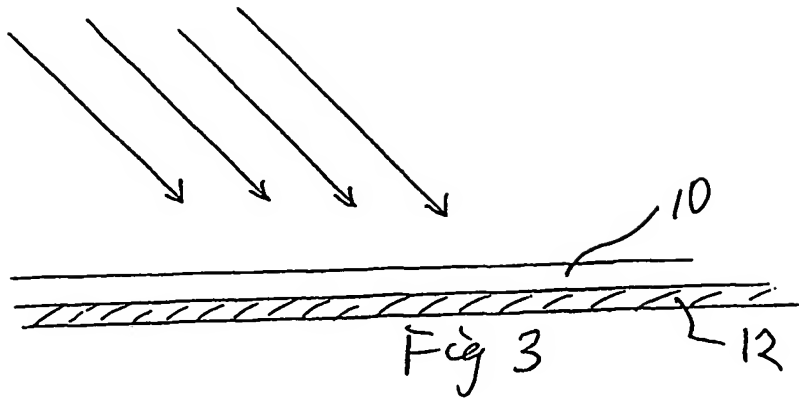
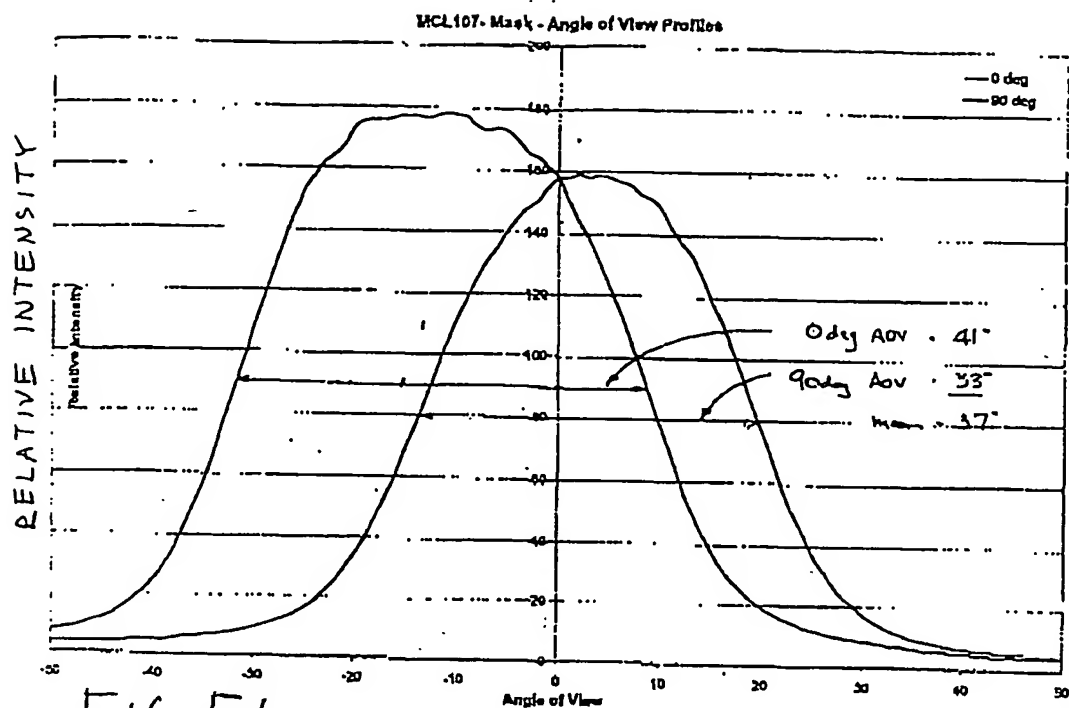
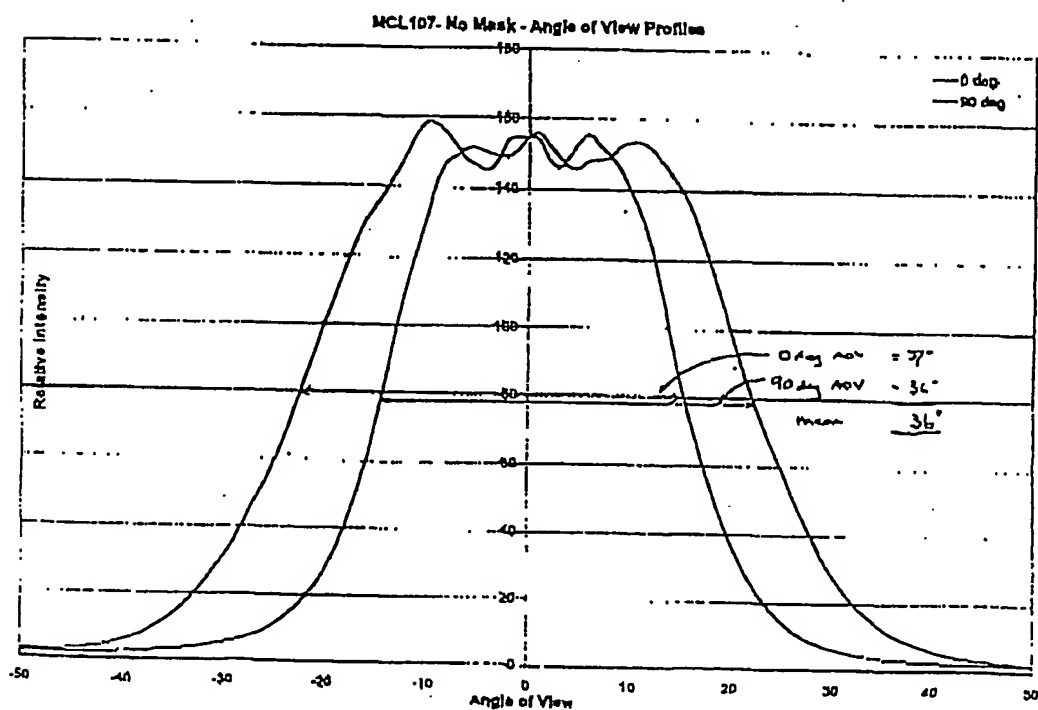
Fig. 1

Fig 2





FIG 5AFIG 5B

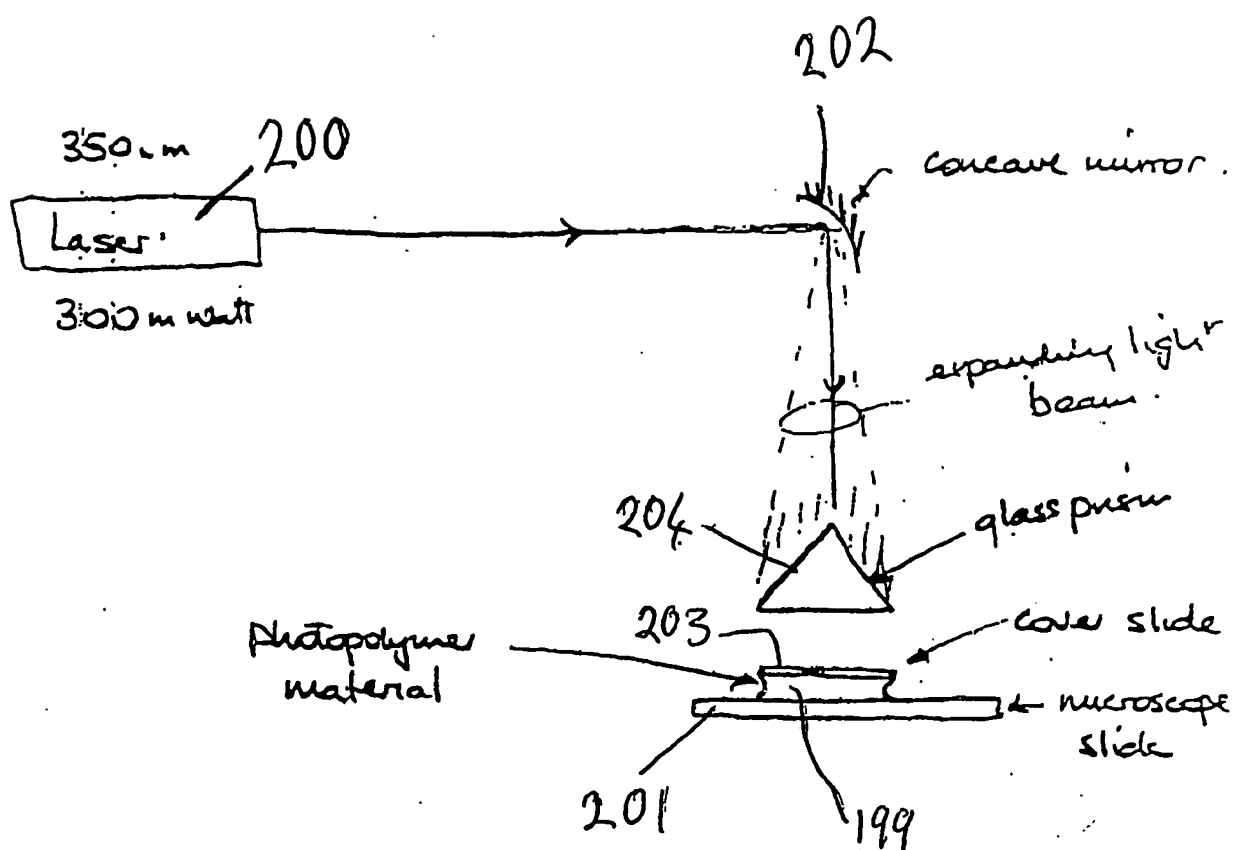


FIGURE 6

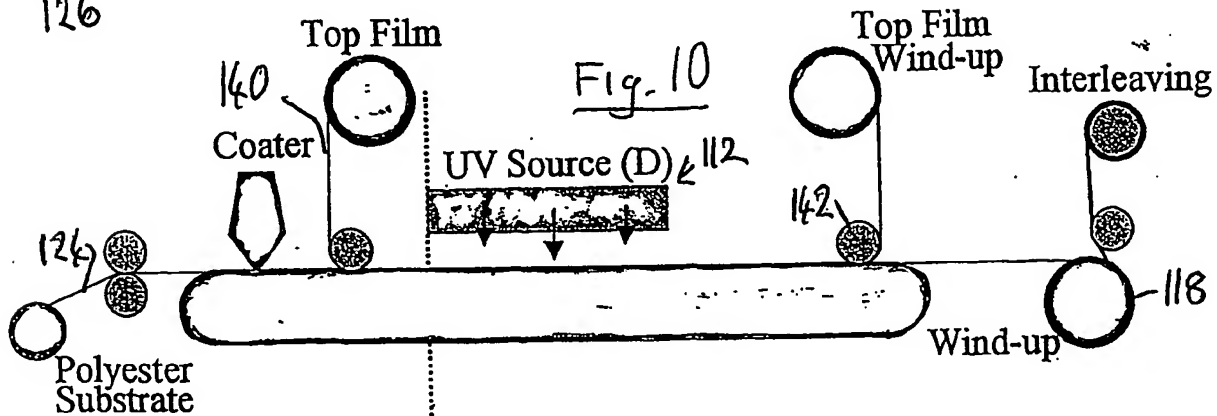
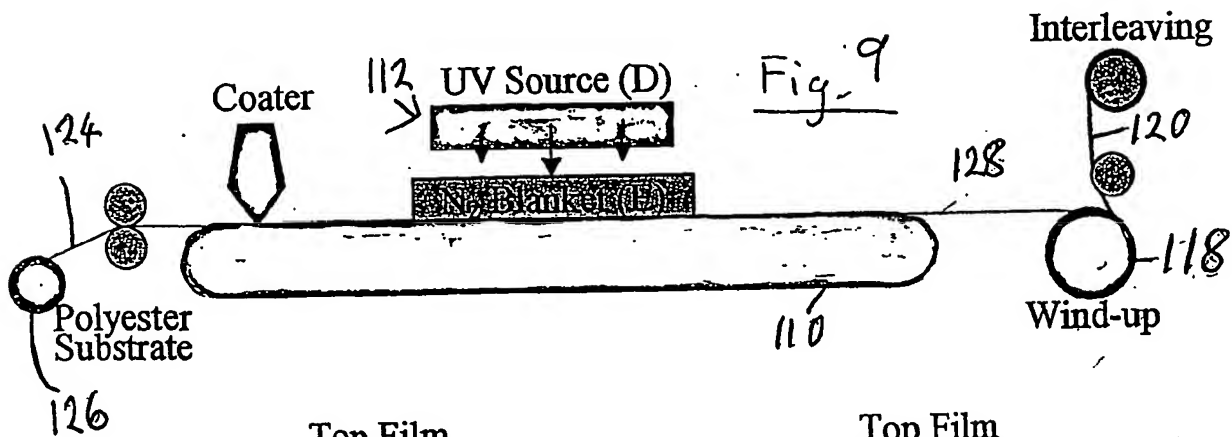
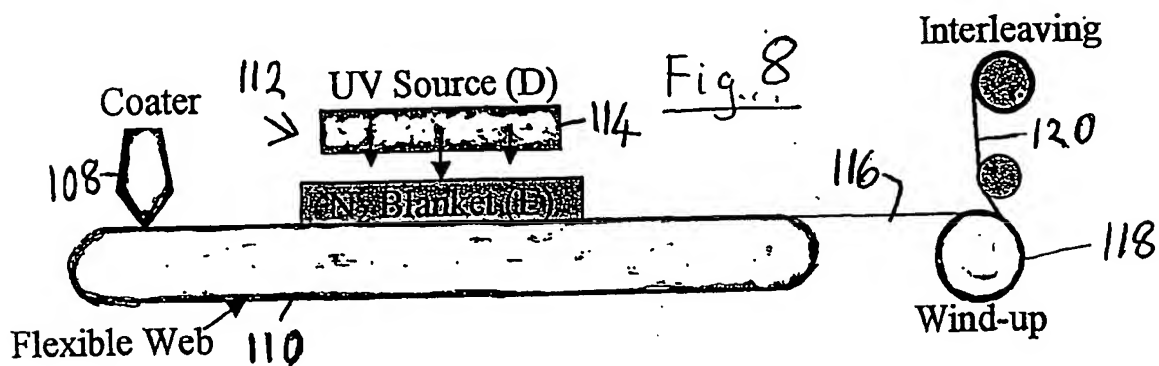
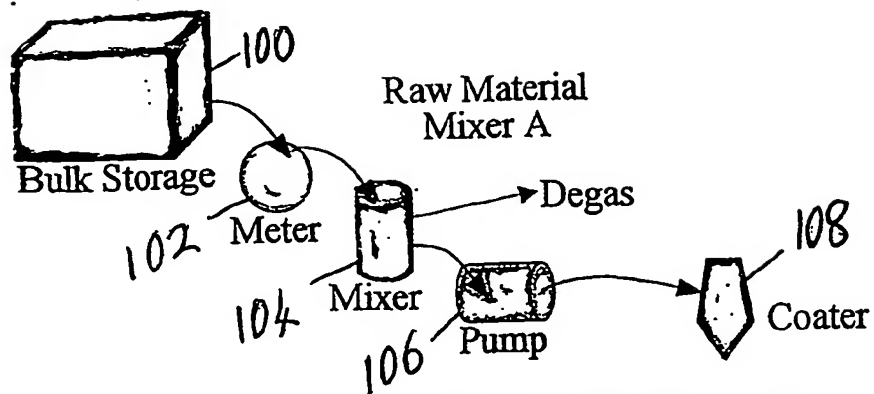
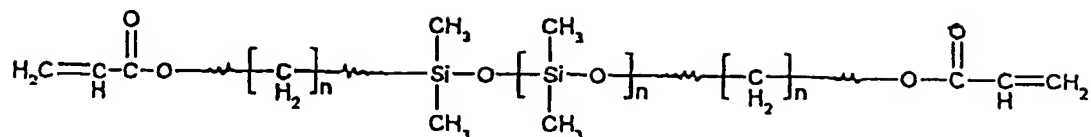
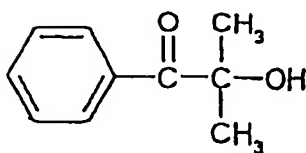


Fig 11

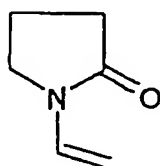
SILICONE ACRYLATE



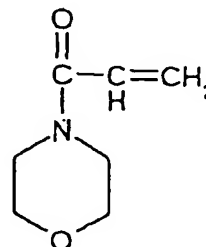
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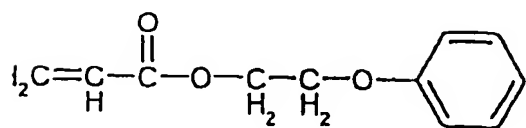
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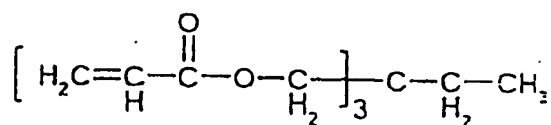
ACMO



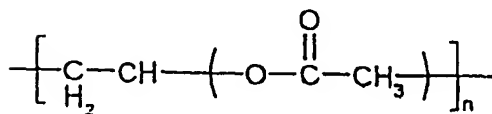
POEA



TMPTA



PVA



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/GB 01/04973

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 7 G03F7/00 G03F7/075

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G03F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

WPI Data, PAJ, EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 702 846 A (A. SATO ET AL.) 30 December 1997 (1997-12-30) column 2, line 52 - line 55 column 9, line 1 - line 28 column 15 -column 18; examples 11-13,17 ---	1-5,7, 10-13, 15-24, 26-34
X	US 4 842 968 A (C. KOJIMA ET AL.) 27 June 1989 (1989-06-27) column 4; example 1 claims ----- -/--	1-5,10, 11,16, 21,23, 24, 26-28, 30-34



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 February 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

06/03/2002

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/GB 01/04973

C(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 861 444 A (K. TSUKAMOTO ET AL.) 19 January 1999 (1999-01-19) column 24	1,2, 10-13, 15,16, 18-21, 24,26-34
X	US 3 658 526 A (E.F. HAUGH) 25 April 1972 (1972-04-25) cited in the application column 3, line 67 - line 69 column 7, paragraph 1 column 9, paragraph 3 column 10; example 1	1-9,23, 24,26
X	EP 0 407 771 A (E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY) 16 January 1991 (1991-01-16) cited in the application page 8, line 4 page 18 -page 19; examples 7-10	1,2,26
X	WO 97 13183 A (POLAROID CORPORATION) 10 April 1997 (1997-04-10) page 8 -page 9; example 1	1,2, 26-29